

Algeria	12.8	London	41.28
Belgium	20.85	Luxembourg	30.12
Denmark	25.0	Moscow	25.0
France	16.5	Netherlands	1.50
Germany	15.0	Norway	2.50
Greece	15.0	Portugal	12.50
India	15.0	Sweden	2.50
Iran	40.0	Switzerland	1.00
Italy	30.0	Turkey	7.50
Japan	2.5	U.S. Military (Eur.)	5.00
South Korea	2.5	Yugoslavia	5.00

28.988

PARIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1976

Established 1887

Shooting Rome Takes Off Violence

ROME, April 8 (UPI).—Young men threw firebombs at the headquarters of the Italian Democratic Party today as the party's political pressure mounted under Aldo Moro's minority government.

Police also were thrown at the party's headquarters as the party's political pressure mounted under Aldo Moro's minority government.

The party's political pressure mounted under Aldo Moro's minority government.



PRO-MAO MARCHERS—Demonstrators carrying large flags paraded in Tiananmen Square in Peking yesterday in support of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's decision to strip Teng Hsiao-ping of all his official posts and to appoint Hua Kuo-feng premier and No. 2 man in the Communist party. Mao's portrait is on Tiananmen Gate (background).

Basques Kill Kidnapped Industrialist

MADRID, April 8 (UPI).—Basque guerrillas early today killed a 56-year-old industrialist whom they had kidnapped and held 20 days for ransom, police said.

The body of Angel Berazandi was found about 3 a.m. near a road in the Basque country a mile from the town of Elgoibar. He had been shot once through the head, police said.

Interior Minister Manuel Fraga Iribarne said the slaying showed the real nature of the guerrillas—“a fanatic minority of inhumans.”

“Let the terrorists know that, since they want war, they will have it and will bear all the consequences,” Mr. Fraga said in a radio and television statement.

“The state will make (the war) in a civilized fashion but also in an efficient and implacable fashion.”

Kissinger Bars Nigeria Visit; Security Cited

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will not visit Nigeria during a tour of Africa at the end of the month because his safety cannot be assured.

The government in Lagos sent word to Washington through diplomatic channels that sentiment against Mr. Kissinger and the United States is running high following an abortive coup attempt in Nigeria and the Angolan civil war.

Mr. Kissinger intends to go ahead with stops in Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Zaire, the Ivory Coast, Senegal and Liberia and wind up the tour by attending the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Nairobi on May 5.

Crosland to Foreign Office Callaghan Names Foot As Commons Leader

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, April 8 (WP).—Prime Minister James Callaghan today chose his first Cabinet in what was largely a reshuffle of the Harold Wilson team.

The three major offices of state, however, provided two surprises. One was the promotion of Michael Foot, Mr. Callaghan's main rival for the Labor leadership, to Lord President of the Council and leader of the House of Commons.

The other was at the Foreign Office, where Anthony Crosland, 57, will take over Mr. Callaghan's old post. Mr. Crosland is the traditional of the party's right wing and, like the Prime Minister, has no strong feelings about the Common Market and places great emphasis on the Atlantic alliance.

Mr. Crosland is expected to hold the post for a year or less. Then Mr. Callaghan plans to have Mr. Crosland and Denis Healey, the chancellor of the Exchequer, exchange posts.

Mr. Healey, 58, has a long and deep interest in foreign affairs. He cannot leave the Finance Ministry until he completes his task of trying to persuade the unions to limit pay gains in return for tax cuts.

Jenkins Remains

Roy Jenkins, 55, stays as home secretary, the third major office. It is understood that he was offered the Treasury post when Mr. Healey moves up but declined.

This is taken to mean that Mr. Jenkins has virtually decided to go to Brussels as president of the Common Market Commission next year, when it is Britain's turn to fill the largely honorific post.

Intimates of Mr. Jenkins confirmed that the Common Market post is now his goal.

From a domestic political standpoint, the elevation of Mr. Foot, 52, is most striking.

It reflects Mr. Callaghan's recognition of the left-winger's following in the party. Mr. Foot polled 137 votes to Mr. Callaghan's 176 in the final round of voting for a successor to the resigning Mr. Wilson.

Anthony Crosland at 10 Downing St. yesterday.

Mr. Foot's job will mean as much as Mr. Callaghan wants. The Prime Minister has given him responsibility for the explosive problem of devolution, or greater autonomy for Scotland and Wales.

In Scotland particularly, separatism gains at every election. The Wilson government came up with a plan that has drawn protests from the Scots. They have complained that it does not give them nearly enough power to raise and spend money.

It will now be Mr. Foot's task to come up with something better.

Key Link

In addition, he will remain the key link between the government and the unions, especially his friend Jack Jones, leader of the Transport and General Workers' Union. If Mr. Jones and his union, the biggest in Britain, can be swung into line, the prospects of Mr. Healey's plan will be immeasurably improved.

Mr. Foot had been employment secretary and his place was taken by one of four new Cabinet members, Albert Booth, 47. Mr. Booth had been Mr. Foot's deputy at the ministry and is a member of the left-wing Tribune group.

There has been speculation here that Mr. Callaghan offered to let Mr. Jenkins have the Foreign Office post until Mr. Healey takes over, but that Mr. Foot vetoed him on the grounds that Mr. Jenkins is too pro-British.

Intimates of Mr. Jenkins say he toyed with the Foreign Office idea but realized that leaving it simply for Brussels would demean the post.

Meanwhile, the Labor party became a minority in the House of Commons with the resignation from the party of John Stonehouse. Mr. Stonehouse said that he would remain a member of Parliament.

The death on Tuesday of Brian O'Malley, the minister of state for health and social security, erased the Labor's one-seat edge. With the move by Mr. Stonehouse, who said he will be an independent member of Parliament, the Labor party figure fell to 314 seats to 316 for the opposition.

Mr. Stonehouse is awaiting trial on 18 charges of alleged fraud, conspiracy and deception.

Shaking Hits Quiet Asia Area; Damage Done

KOOW, April 8 (AP).—A earthquake hit the Kyrgyz area in Central Soviet Asia sending tremors throughout the area. But not a building was destroyed, the agency said.

The quake center was reported 60 miles north of Bishkek, the capital of Kyrgyzstan.

U.S. Geological Survey's Earthquake Information at Golden, Colo., reported the quake measured 6.9 on the Richter scale, heavy enough to cause serious damage in some areas.

Chief of the Tashkent Seismological Station, Valentin Ushakov, said that the lack of damage and casualties was mainly due to the nature of the quake and the nature of the Soviet Asian Republics.

South African Aide Optimistic On Talks With Black Nations

By David B. Ottaway

CAPE TOWN, April 8 (WP).—South Africa has found greater willingness among some black African countries to open a dialogue as a result of Cuban and Soviet involvement in the Angolan civil war, a top government leader said here today.

Strongly denying that his country's delicate policy toward black Africa was “dead,” Interior and Information Minister Connie Mulder said in an interview that there was now a “broader basis” for discussion between South Africa and black-ruled countries to the north.

“There are definitely signs that as a result of this Communist activity (in Angola), there is a new approach and new political climate in certain African states,” said Mr. Mulder, who is widely regarded as the second most powerful man after Prime Minister John Vorster, in South African politics.

Mr. Mulder has been deeply involved in forging South Africa's delicate policy and has just returned from what was described as a “semi-official” visit to the Ivory Coast, where he met with President Felix Houphouët-Boigny. He then traveled to another undisclosed black African country believed to be the Central African Republic.

During an hour-long interview, the minister said he thought South Africa had been forced to pay the price of an internal squabble between the White House and Congress in acting alone in Angola and expressed deep disappointment at the abstention of the United States and other Western powers in the recent UN Security Council debate on Angola.

The council ended by branding South Africa as the sole “aggressor” in Angola and demanded that it pay war reparations for alleged damages caused by South African troops during their nine-month stay there.

“Surely every person in his right senses knows that the Cubans and Russians were the real aggressors,” Mr. Mulder said. He refused to comment on (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Named as Enemy of Mao Huge March Is Held in Peking To Celebrate Teng Downfall

PEKING, April 8 (Reuters).—Hundreds of thousands of marchers poured through the streets of Peking today to celebrate the downfall of Teng Hsiao-ping and the appointment of a new premier.

Marching in flag-waving columns that stretched for miles, the crowds shouted support for Premier Hua Kuo-feng.

But the bitterness of the three-month power struggle that led to last night's dismissal of former Vice-Premier Teng and the appointment of Mr. Hua was evident in the press and in wall posters pasted up in the capital.

For the first time, Mr. Teng, 72, was named in the People's Daily, the Communist party's official voice, and the wall posters as the “chief capitalist roader,” a revisionist and an enemy of Chairman Mao Tse-tung. There was no sign he had followed Chinese Communist custom and repented his “crimes.”

Mr. Teng had been expected to succeed Premier Chou En-lai, who died in January. But he was toppled by left-wingers who launched a fiery campaign denouncing him as a rightist.

In central Peking, scenes of rioting on Monday, soldiers were maintaining a cordon around Tiananmen Square and militia reinforcements were encamped behind the walls of the Forbidden City.

The thousands of marchers moved through the streets in disciplined groups, banging drums and chanting slogans praising the leadership changes. Some posters carried emotive language declaring that class enemies should be smashed.

But today's parades lacked spontaneity and pedestrians watching the marchers failed to match their enthusiasm.

Sinologists said that, although radicals had brought down Mr. Teng, they had paid a high price. So-called moderates still appeared numerically strong.

Mr. Hua, 56, the little-known administrator who has suddenly become China's No. 2 man, is generally regarded as a pragmatist unlikely to pursue extremist policies. Apart from becoming Premier, Mr. Hua was made first party vice-chairman, overtaking Wang Hung-wen, a left-winger who had been regarded as a possible successor to Mr. Mao, who is 82.

Observers doubted that the reshuffle would result in immediate foreign policy changes but questioned whether the new leadership would have the same grasp of international issues.

Mr. Hua is not known to have journeyed outside China and has had scant experience in international affairs.

Russia Sees Suppression

LONDON, April 8 (Reuters).—A Soviet radio commentary, broadcast in Chinese, has predicted a “nationwide campaign of suppression” in China following the dismissal of Vice-Premier Teng.

The commentary, heard in London, was broadcast by Radio Peace and Progress, a station that describes itself as the “voice of Soviet public opinion.”

THE BRITISH CABINET	
Prime Minister: James Callaghan, 64 (replacing Harold Wilson).	Secretary for Scotland: Bruce Millan, 48 (William Ross).
Lord President of the Council and leader of the House of Commons: Michael Foot, 52 (Edward Short).	Secretary for Wales: John Morris, 45.
Lord Chancellor: Lord Elwyn-Jones, 66.	Secretary for Northern Ireland: Merlyn Rees, 55.
Home Secretary: Roy Jenkins, 55.	Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food: Frederick Peart, 61.
Chancellor of the Exchequer: Denis Healey, 58.	Secretary for Employment: Albert Booth, 47 (Mr. Foot).
Foreign Secretary: Anthony Crosland, 57 (Mr. Callaghan).	Secretary for Trade: Mr. Dell, 54 (Mr. Shore).
Secretary for Prices and Consumer Protection and Paymaster General: Shirley Williams, 45 (Edmund Dell).	Secretary for Social Services: David Ennals, 53 (Barbara Castle).
Secretary for Energy: Anthony Wedgwood Benn, 51.	Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster: Harold Lever, 62.
Secretary for Industry: Eric Varley, 43.	Lord Privy Seal: Lord Shepherd, 57.
Secretary for Environment: Peter Shore, 61 (Mr. Crosland).	Secretary for Education and Science: Fred Mulley, 67.
Secretary for Defense: Roy Mason, 52.	Minister for Overseas Development: Reginald Prentice, 52.
	Minister for Planning and Local Government: John Silkin, 53.

Schmidt Warns EEC on Disagreements

BONN, April 8 (UPI).—Lamenting the failure of last week's European summit meeting to reach agreement, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt called today for stronger economic and social measures by the nine members of the European Economic Community.

Opening a parliamentary debate on the EEC, the Chancellor said West Germany was prepared to make further financial and economic sacrifices only if its partners undertook decisive steps toward unity.

Saying that West Germany has made the largest financial contribution to the community, Mr. Schmidt added, “The serious recession of the world economy has sharpened the differences among the European countries.”

“The European Commission several days ago showed the European Council of government leaders that the distance between the partners in the last two years has increased more than before.”

“We cannot take this upon ourselves, because we want to and must maintain our economic and social stability.”

Progress for Europe

“The economic and social efforts of the partner countries and their governments must be so decisive and potentially successful that the whole, including our additional contribution, will create progress for Europe,” Mr. Schmidt told parliament.

He said West Germany's partners were unable to accept concrete proposals and guidelines on economic and monetary matters during last week's summit meeting in Luxembourg.

Before the Nine accept a common Constitution for the European Parliament, he said, “a lot of water, either Thames, Tiber or Seine water,” will have to flow under the bridges.

Density will be controlled and congestion thereby avoided, according to the developers, by limiting the total number of dwelling units in the first village to 1,000 units. “There will be no adding on.”

So far, \$30 million has been spent and total expenditures are expected to reach \$40 million to \$50 million by the time the first stage is completed “sometime in the 1980s.” The cost of the entire project may be \$200 million when the other villages are finished in 15 to 20 years.

Land and housing sales are naturally a major element in the profit picture.

Kuwait's Island Resort in South Carolina Is Ready

By Morris D. Rosenberg

KIAWAH ISLAND, S.C., April 8 (WP).—The first tourist resort built on the East Coast with Arab petrodollars is scheduled to open May 3.

On that day, this 10,000-acre island will welcome its first guests. Workers have been bringing up the submersed, rustic inn and other buildings nestled unobtrusively among palmetto, pine and oak trees just behind low dunes leading to a 10-mile stretch of broad beach.

With only 32 homes presently on the island (and only 20 facing the beach and the Atlantic), that long, unpolluted expanse of firm pecked sand certainly still can be accurately termed “virgin.” Visitors will be able to ride rented bicycles from one end of the beach to the other without being hindered by natural or man-made barriers.

Whether the Arabs—from Kuwait—have made another rich strike will depend upon the extent of acceptance by U.S. tourists and the course of development here during the next few years. It is far too early to tell whether this foray is really a forerunner of heavy Arab investment in U.S. vacation resorts.

Impressive Record

But the record of the Arab prime source of inspiration and expertise, the Sea Pines Co. (which developed Hilton Head Island, S.C.) is certainly impressive. And early reports indicate that the Kuwaiti owners appear to be genuinely appreciative of the beauty of their green, wildlife-filled barrier island and cautious about allowing their development to despoil the coastline and the forest.

Sill suspicious are the environmentalists, who fought the project bitterly. Cautiously optimistic are some members of the Charleston Jewish community, 25 miles away, who earlier had expressed fears that the large Arab investment might result in discrimination against local Jewish interests. Other Jewish leaders remain seriously concerned about the possibility that the Kuwaitis could subtly use the secondary boycott against Israel to pressure U.S. companies economically and affect employment of Jews by those firms they choose to do business with.

Some low-income blacks on neighboring islands, among them descendants of slaves, fear that Kiawah will spur interest in their own undeveloped areas

Says Reagan Lost on Foreign Policy

Ford Credits Kissinger in Wisconsin Victory

By Rudy Abramson

WASHINGTON, April 8.—President Ford said yesterday that he regards the Wisconsin primary, where he bounced back from his North Carolina loss to Ronald Reagan, as a referendum on Henry Kissinger and U.S. foreign policy.

Mr. Ford said that his faith in the secretary of state was stiffened by the victory over Mr. Reagan in Wisconsin.

Speaking to a group of Michigan businessmen in the White House Rose Garden, Mr. Ford said that his 55-to-45-percent victory and the sweep of the 45 delegates showed that the people of Wisconsin "were supportive of U.S. foreign policy."

He called Mr. Kissinger "one of the greatest secretaries of state in the history of the United States" and he added that U.S. foreign policy is successful because the country is strong and at peace.

"All these accusations to the contrary," he said, "have to be taken in a political context."

Campaign Focal Point

Mr. Reagan made Mr. Kissinger and U.S. foreign policy the focal point of his campaign against Mr. Ford during the last days of the primary race in Florida as the Reagan camp saw a once-healthy lead evaporate.

The Kissinger issue was widely credited with giving Mr. Reagan an upset victory over Mr. Ford in North Carolina and it was kept boiling by the suggestion from Mr. Ford's campaign manager, Rogers Morton, that the secretary of state would leave the administration if Mr. Ford were elected in November.

Mr. Ford will go to Texas tomorrow to open at least five days of campaigning in preparation for the May 1 primary there.

Texas Republican sources said yesterday that, despite the President's showing on the Kissinger-foreign policy issue in Wisconsin, the subject will probably be the major factor in Texas balloting.

Mr. Reagan declared himself highly pleased with his 45-percent showing in Wisconsin, where he canceled his last personal tour.

Rep. William Steiger, R-Wis., who campaigned with Mr. Ford in the state, told reporters that he believed Mr. Reagan could have won Wisconsin if he had continued his personal campaigning, attacking Mr. Kissinger and foreign policy. The congressman said he believed that



Ronald Reagan, loser in two primaries Tuesday.

Mr. Reagan lost because he cut back on his personal appearances. © Los Angeles Times

U.S. Official Assures Bonn On Tank Test

West German Model Has 2 U.S. Rivals

By Michael Getler

BONN, April 8 (WP).—A top Pentagon official met here yesterday with his West German counterpart and brought assurances from Washington that a West German entry in a multi-billion-dollar competition to build a new allied tank would get a fair test against U.S. models.

There is enormous interest here in competition this fall between two new U.S. tanks and the West German Leopard-2, which could eventually lead to purchases by both countries and other NATO nations of 10,000 tanks worth perhaps \$10 billion.

There is also, however, considerable suspicion here that the United States is already privately committed to buy the U.S.-made tank.

Yesterday, Deputy Secretary of Defense Robert Ellsworth met with West German Defense Minister Georg Leber and several other top officials. Sources here said Mr. Ellsworth carried with him specific assurances from Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld that the test this fall "would be an honest-to-God competition" and that the Leopard proved clearly superior to the U.S. entries, the Pentagon would buy it.

Mr. Ellsworth's visit here followed a visit to the United States last week by Karl Damm, a Christian Democratic member of the West German parliament.

Two-Way Street

Mr. Damm warned a U.S. Senator that the arms deals must be a "two-way street" and suggested that West Germany would not buy an expensive U.S. early-warrior radar plane unless the United States bought some tanks.

It has been learned that the West Germans will probably delay giving their approval for actual European production of the radar plane until December, about six months later than planned. That would place it after the tank competition.

Mr. Ellsworth told the West German officials that there would be both West German and British observers at the tank test.

The Leopard-2 is regarded by many observers as probably the best tank in the world, although the new U.S. tanks, which have not been tested as much as rival U.S. tanks, are more sophisticated. It also faces a tough psychological battle in getting the U.S. Army to field a foreign-designed tank as its main weapon.

House Ethics Unit Asked to Censure Florida Democrat

WASHINGTON, April 8 (WP).—The citizens' lobby Common Cause formally asked the House Ethics Committee yesterday to censure Rep. Robert Sikes, D-Fla., for using his Military Appropriations subcommittee chairmanship to benefit his personal interests.

Common Cause submitted a sworn statement, the result of a nine-month investigation which its chairman, John Gardner, said documented conflict-of-interest charges first made last summer.

Forty-five members of the House agreed to transmit the sworn statement to the Ethics Committee—a formal procedure that is one of four ways the committee can receive charges against a member.

Among the transmitters were 14-term Democrat Richard Bolling of Missouri, announced candidate for majority leader, and eight-term John Anderson of Illinois, chairman of the House Republican Conference, about half the remaining transmitters were freshmen.

Rep. Sikes's office said he would have no statement.

U.S. House Votes 5-Year Census

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP).—The House voted yesterday to extend the census every five years, thus changing the practice begun in 1790 of a 10-year interval between censuses.

The bill was sent to the Senate by voice vote after supporters said accurate population statistics are needed more frequently.

Trinidad and Tobago To Become Republic

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, April 8 (UPI).—Trinidad and Tobago will become a republic within the British Commonwealth, despite some local protest, on a date to be announced by the governor-general, the government said yesterday.



WHEW!—A couple and their six-year-old son escaped injury when their station wagon was crushed under a load of wooden warehouse pallets that crashed onto the car when a truck rolled over while making a turn at an intersection in Cincinnati. Family was trapped in car but freed. Truck driver was also not hurt.

Unpublicized Meeting in Maryland

U.S., East European Churchmen Hold Talks

By George W. Cornell

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP).—Without public announcement, Christian leaders from Eastern Europe and the United States recently met in a secluded center of a Roman Catholic order of nuns to compare situations.

For four days, March 31 to April 3, they talked in friendly, analytical terms of relations of the churches to their differing governments and societies. They exchanged criticisms and observations on common problems and mutual concerns.

U.S. church leaders raised questions about freedom in Eastern Europe in light of restrictions placed on the religious churches by their governments, reported the Rev. Robert Moss of New York City, who chaired some of the sessions.

"The Eastern Europeans raised serious questions about the freedom of American churches in view of our involvement in the economic and social structures of society," he said.

The meeting was held in the Maristville, Md., spiritual center of the Sisters of Bon Secours. The U.S. government denied an entry visa to the Rev. Sergio Arce Martinez, a Presbyterian minister in Cuba, and several Americans sent a telegram to President Ford saying they were deeply embarrassed before Eastern churchmen by the U.S. action.

First Talks in U.S.

Disclosure of the meeting was made this week by U.S. participants, who said previous notice was withheld at the request of U.S. security officers assigned to protect the visiting Eastern Europeans. They were the first such talks held in this country. Others took place in Karlovy Vary, Czechoslovakia, in 1962 and in Prague in 1974.

This time, there was much greater openness and frankness.

U.S. Study Links A Pesticide to Animal Cancer

WASHINGTON, April 8 (NYT).—As part of a program to alert the public to environmental cancer hazards, the National Cancer Institute yesterday released a report linking the pesticide Kepone with liver cancer in animals.

The pesticide has received considerable publicity during the last year because of pollution problems from a plant that had been producing it in Hopewell, Va., and because of illnesses among the plant's workers. The plant was closed last July. In August, the Environmental Protection Agency ordered the manufacturer to stop sales and use of the compound and prohibited further manufacture, according to a background statement issued yesterday by the institute.

Tests done for the institute showed that many rats and mice, fed Kepone for 80 weeks as part of their diet, developed cancer of the liver. No liver cancers developed in rats of either sex that were not fed the compound.

"Test results clearly suggest liver lesions, including cancer, were induced in both sexes of rats and mice fed chlordane under the conditions of this test," the institute said. Chlordane is the chemical name of Kepone, which was originally developed by Allied Chemical Corp. and manufactured, until last summer, by Life Science Products Co. of Hopewell, Va.

The statement said it is not possible to extrapolate the results of the animal experiments to humans but that the tests serve as a warning.

Paris Theaters Struck

PARIS, April 8 (AP).—About 10,000 salaried workers of the entertainment industry paraded through Paris today to mark a one-day theater strike backing demands for pay increases and more job security. The Opera and most of the city's theaters were affected.

said Dr. Moss, president of the United Church of Christ, who was co-chairman with Metropolitan Nikodim of Moscow, representing the Russian Orthodox Church.

Both Protestant and Catholic leaders were among the 35 U.S. church participants, while the Eastern European delegation of 16 included Protestant and Eastern Orthodox leaders.

Growing Secularization

Both in the Communist East and the capitalist West, the church leaders cited a growing secularization of their societies, with religion being shunted to the margins of general culture.

The Rev. Rolf-Dieter Guenther of the church of Berlin-Brandenburg, East Germany, said in a lengthy paper that Eastern churches have lost the privilege of a majority, adding:

"We shall neither fear nor love the political system of our society but we shall participate in the fulfillment of its task bestowed on it by God."

Spy for East Germany Fired By Private U.S. Policy Group

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, April 8 (WP).—A political scientist employed by the Atlantic Council, a prestigious private organization for the study of foreign policy, has been fired after admitting that he was a spy for East Germany.

James Sattler, who had worked as a consultant on various council study projects since 1972, was discharged last Friday after the Justice Department notified the council of his activities.

On March 31, Mr. Sattler registered with the Justice Department as a foreign agent. In his registration statement, he admitted that he had been passing information to East German intelligence agencies since 1967 and, for his services, had been paid approximately \$15,000 and given "an honor decoration" by the East German Ministry of State Security.

Mr. Sattler could not be reached for comment.

Object of Probe

Justice Department sources said that Mr. Sattler had registered after becoming aware that he was the object of an FBI investigation. The sources said that the Justice Department has decided not to prosecute Mr. Sattler because key witnesses were unavailable.

In his registration statement, Mr. Sattler admitted that he was recruited in 1967 by an individual named "Rolf," whom he later learned was an East German official connected with "the combined intelligence services of the Warsaw Treaty Organization." Mr. Sattler said he was told to secure employment "in a position with access to information of value to the Warsaw Treaty."

From 1967 through last year, he said, "I transferred to my principals in East Berlin information and documents which I received from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and from individuals in institutions and government agencies in West Germany, the United States, Britain, Canada and France."

His statement left unclear whether any of the documents were classified or contained information that would be regarded as important in intelligence circles. Atlantic Council officials said their rules forbid the use of classified materials in their studies and asserted that Mr. Sattler would not have had access to classified documents in his work at the council.

News Analysis

Leaks Aid Quadrennial U.S. Debate on E. Europe

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, April 8 (NYT).—The disclosure of what one of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's closest advisers said about U.S. policy toward Eastern Europe has revived debate on what is always been a most contentious and difficult issue for Washington to handle: How should the United States respond to Soviet domination of that part of the world? Specifically, is there anything the United States can do to aid those nations without risking nuclear confrontation with Moscow?

Helmut Sonnenfeldt, the counselor of the State Department and for years one of Washington's top policy-makers in this area, took no new ground when he discussed Eastern Europe in a closed-door meeting with U.S. ambassadors in Europe more than two months ago.

But the summary of his remarks that was first disclosed by "reliable" communists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak a few weeks ago has provoked the kind

of discussion that seems more geared to the current political campaign than to a clarification of policy issues.

It is a highly emotional as well as political issue.

Millions of Americans with ethnic and psychological ties to Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and other East European states, are routinely assured in election years by candidates for office that they will do everything possible to free their compatriots from the Soviet yoke.

But as Mr. Sonnenfeldt made clear in his candid exposition of U.S. policy toward Eastern Europe, the best the United States can probably hope to achieve is a gradual amelioration of the domestic situation in the various states, a less oppressive Soviet presence and a mild degree of foreign policy flexibility in the area.

In the summary of his comments, Mr. Sonnenfeldt said the United States should seek an "organic" relationship between the Soviet Union and the East Europeans, so that the "present

unnatural relationship" marked by Soviet military power should not lead to another uprising that could conceivably cause World War III.

His choice of the word "organic" was an unfortunate one, as he conceded to reporters this week. He meant to say, he said, something like a "more tolerant," "more complicated" relationship that would allow the Eastern Europeans more latitude for their national aspirations.

But whatever Mr. Sonnenfeldt meant to say, the initial published account, the column by Mr. Evans and Mr. Novak, interpreted his remarks as meaning that the United States endorsed and supported Soviet domination of the area. This led Ronald Reagan, in his nationally televised political speech last week, to say:

"Now we learn that another high official of the State Department, Helmut Sonnenfeldt, whom Dr. Kissinger refers to as his 'Kissinger,' has expressed the belief that, in effect, the captive nations should give up any claim of national sovereignty and simply become a part of the Soviet Union. He says their desire to break out of the Soviet strait-jacket threatens us with World War III. In other words, slaves should accept their fate."

That began the rhetoric.

The State Department responded: "It is wholly inaccurate and a gross distortion of fact to ascribe such views to Mr. Sonnenfeldt or to this administration." Mr. Kissinger issued his own statement, and President Ford, speaking to representatives of ethnic organizations in Milwaukee on Friday, made a strong, tough and traditional political statement:

"The United States strongly supports the aspirations for freedom, for national independence of peoples everywhere, including the peoples of Eastern Europe."

'Soviet Dominion'

He said that the United States opposes "Soviet dominion of Eastern Europe or any kind of organic unity." Mr. Ford said the United States "seeks to be responsive to and to encourage as responsibly as possible the desires of Eastern Europeans for greater autonomy, independence and more normal relations with the rest of the world."

The exchange between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Ford did nothing to change the existing policy as outlined by Mr. Sonnenfeldt.

Mr. Reagan, by referring to "captive nations," alluded to the brief crusade of the late 1950s when, after Soviet tanks had crushed the Hungarian uprising, the U.S. Congress passed a "Captive Nations Resolution," and declared that there be a presidential proclamation and a commemorative week every July.

The net result of this was to irritate the late Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev for a few years and later embarrass President John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, who did their best to forget the "crisis" existed when they were engaged in their own campaigns of "building bridges" to the Communist world.

President Richard Nixon also let the "week" slip as he became the first president to visit Eastern Europeans in his "détente" policy.

Delicate Balance

Ever since the Hungarian uprising in 1956, U.S. policy has been delicately balanced between support for the aspirations of East Europeans for more independence and freedom from the Soviet Union and a strong desire to avoid situations that cause the Russians to intervene militarily.

What makes the policy a problem for politicians is that because of the restraints of the policy—to avoid a full-scale Eastern European uprising—they seem in best to forget the "crisis" exists when they were engaged in their own campaigns of "building bridges" to the Communist world.

President Richard Nixon also let the "week" slip as he became the first president to visit Eastern Europeans in his "détente" policy.



UNANNOUNCED APPEARANCE—Former President Richard Nixon, reportedly taking a growing role in community affairs, made a surprise appearance Tuesday at a meeting of the San Clemente, Calif., Exchange club where he presented trophies to the winners of a musical talent hunt sponsored by the club.

Three Democratic Candidates Start Pennsylvania Drives

By Jules Witcover

WASHINGTON, April 8 (WP).—With Pennsylvania's April 27 Democratic presidential primary taking on "showdown" proportions as a result of Tuesday's mixed primary results, the three leading contenders for the nomination converged on Pennsylvania yesterday, each claiming fresh momentum.

Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, who won a projected 104 of 214 delegates in New York but faded in his predicted victory there, and ran fourth in Wisconsin, said he will win in Pennsylvania.

Speaking to the press in New York, he headed for Philadelphia and a \$50-a-plate fund-raising dinner last night.

Sen. Jackson said that "certainly" the road to the nomination "is the series of big-state primaries such as Massachusetts and New York, both of which he won. He called the big states "the bottom line" for the nomination and brushed off former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter's victories in six other primaries as occurring in "states that will have gone Republican in November."

The third major contender, Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona, has failed to win a primary even in liberal Wisconsin, Sen. Jackson said. But he conceded that Pennsylvania will now be a three-man race. Rep. Udall's close second to Mr. Carter in Wisconsin, and his surprisingly strong showing in picking up 80 delegates in New York, keeps him in contention.

Sen. Jackson said Rep. Udall's presence makes a majority vote in Pennsylvania "not possible" for anybody.

Yesterday, Rep. Udall attacked Mr. Carter's defense of "ethnic purity" in urban neighborhoods as "thinly veiled hints at the politics of racial division."

"I'm not going to use the federal government's authority to circumvent the natural inclination of people to live in homogeneous groups."

"I'm not trying to say I want to maintain, with any kind of government interference, the ethnic purity of neighborhoods. What I say is the government ought not to take as a major purpose the intrusion of alien groups into a neighborhood, simply to establish that intrusion."

Throughout the 1960s—until Czechoslovakia in 1968—Democratic administrations advocated a "building bridges" policy by which the most independent-minded East Europeans were most rewarded, at least rhetorically. Thus, the Yugoslavs and Poles early received nondiscriminatory tariff treatment; the Romanians were praised for not following Moscow's line in all foreign policy matters. And the Czechoslovaks were admired and then mourned.

The problem for the "building bridges" policy was that it focused too heavily on rewarding East Europeans who deviated from Moscow's policy. This made such "rebels" suspect in Soviet eyes if they sought negotiations with Washington.

Denial by Buckley

NEW YORK, April 8 (NYT).—It was mistakenly reported in a Washington dispatch of The New York Times (HT, April 8) that Sen. James Buckley, Cons.-R-N.Y., had made available to other members of Congress the secret summary of the address by Mr. Sonnenfeldt and also the summary of an address that Mr. Kissinger made to the same group of U.S. ambassadors on relations with Europe.

Sen. Buckley, in a letter to The New York Times, called this "an outright lie." Later, a Buckley aide denied that the Sonnenfeldt and Kissinger summaries had been supplied to The Times or to anyone "by an associate of the senator. The source of The Times material, a member of Congress, said he had acquired it from an aide of Sen. Buckley.

Harris Ends Campaign

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP).—Former Oklahoma Sen. Fred Harris, unable to attract either enough money or public interest, announced today he would withdraw from primary campaigning for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Mr. Harris said he would continue as a candidate, seeking uncommitted delegates at the Democratic National Convention in July.

"I'm still a candidate for president," Mr. Harris said at a news conference, "but our national effort in the primaries ends today."

U.S. Hospital Bars Quinlan Case Appeal

DENVILLE, N.J., April 8 (AP).—The St. Clare's Hospital board trustees has voted unanimously to appeal a New Jersey Supreme Court ruling that allows Karen Quinlan's father to have her life-support system disconnected, a spokesman said today.

A spokesman for Lawrence Stern, who represents the 31-member board, said the panel reeled after lengthy discussions at hospital attorney Theodore Horn not to take the case to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Miss Quinlan, 22, has been in coma since last April after apparently drinking liquor and taking tranquilizers. She has been put alive on a respirator at St. Clare's.

Her father, Joseph Quinlan, 57, said Superior Court for permission to disconnect the respirator and allow his daughter to die. The court ruled she must be kept alive as long as possible.

In an appeal of the case, the state's highest court last week let Mr. Quinlan's daughter's attorney stand guard and said he could let the life-support system removed if competent medical authorities agreed there was no hope of recovery.

Kissinger Backs CBS Newsmen on Spy-Report Leak

WASHINGTON, April 8 (WP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has told CBS reporter Dan Schorr that he believes Mr. Schorr is a genuine bum rap.

Mr. Schorr has been suspended from pay for reporting for CBS that he was disclosed that he was the Village Voice in New York City the copy of the report the House Select Committee Intelligence.

As part of the arrangement, the Village Voice agreed to Mr. Schorr's request that it pay an undisclosed sum to the reporters' union for Freedom of the Press.

At a dinner Saturday night, Schorr asked Mr. Kissinger at the secretary thought of case.

I think you got a bum rap, really since the essence of the report had already leaked before the report was published," Mr. Kissinger replied, according to the secretary and Mr. Schorr's lawyer authorized for publication. The House Ethics committee is investigating how intelligence report was leaked Mr. Schorr.

The blame should fall on who leaked the report, not on journalist who received it."

Kissinger told Mr. Schorr, "The secretary added that he was more concerned about the contents of the report than about publication. Mr. Kissinger said Mr. Schorr he thinks the report is a distorted document."

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FASHION

Dorothee Bis—Tops in Knits

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, April 8 (UPI)—Dorothee Bis has the prettiest, most inventive knit collection in Paris.

Jaqueline Jacobson, who, with her husband Elie, owns the boutique, has been designing for years (it is her 26th collection). She has 20 people helping her and her creative impetus is such that her husband calls her "my Versailles." "It costs me \$350,000 a year to make those collections," Mr. Jacobson said today. "But there is no way I could stop her."

From a modest Left Bank boutique, the Jacobsons have built an empire. The boutique on Rue de Sevres alone has a yearly turnover of \$1 million. "I just opened at 1 Rue Tronchet and expect it will do the same," Mr. Jacobson said. He also has licensing arrangements with 25 other boutiques all over France and 10 retail outlets. But that still could not amortize Versailles.

That is why Mr. Jacobson moved from the artisan level to manufacturing. He now sells all over the world. His annual turnover is \$4 million.

U.S. Market

The U.S. market has been slow in opening up. "The problem is different," Mr. Jacobson said. "There are two solutions; either we open an office in New York and start working in depth. Or we stay here and wait for the department store buyers to come—which is what we have been

doing. I must say, the buyers are now beginning to trickle in." They should be rushing in because Mrs. Jacobson is unrivaled in her field.

In her new collection, bouncing with life and singing with color, Mrs. Jacobson played up the favorite Paris themes but gave them a fresh, optimistic twist of her own.

She has always been comfortable with thick, bulky and slightly ethnic knits and the return to volume this season gave her an extra boost. She had the long blouses, the long-waisted dresses with drawstring belts, the chemise dresses and the layers upon layers of coats, combining several different stitches with a hand-knitted feeling. The visual impact of the collection is tremendous.

Her most spectacular coats looked like Sonia Delaunay paintings—geometric, with circles and triangles worked out on the bias and in brilliant hues. She also had a more subdued, dusty color range with jacquards in gray, beige, black and a dash of cerise.

The striped, Lurex numbers were as colorful as a bag of confetti and her finish was another avalanche of color—this time, bright satin smokings in shades of pink, blue and green, led by two black satin ones that the models paraded, jackets half-open—and nothing underneath.

The Couturiers

The couturiers' ready-to-wear is something else again. For the record, one must recall that the

couture designers were Johnny-come-latelys in the field.

Yves Saint Laurent was first to open a Left Bank boutique—in 1967. The others followed slowly and, one might even say, reluctantly.

Saint Laurent turned completely to ready-to-wear, with hardly a glance back at couture. He even deserted it at one point—but revived it because, he said, he could not let down his customer friends.

But he is not fooling himself or anybody else. His couture is now the sidekick of his ready-to-wear, and not the other way around. That is why his ready-to-wear has such a strong, lively mass appeal.

The others started well and quickly caught up with the mass-market techniques. But their prices are getting increasingly unrealistic in terms of the mass market. Even customers with a better-than-average budget are beginning to be left out. Too often they also find that the styles, often diluted versions of the couture and repetitive, are not in keeping with the price tag. Boutique owners who carry these labels are equally nervous about the soaring prices.

You know the times have changed when you see Mrs. William Levitt and Mrs. Pierre Schimberg, both pillars of the couture, at the Givency ready-to-wear opening. You also know it when Ungaro has to hire a social public-relations woman to rope in a bunch of rich and titled friends.



Color from Dorothee Bis, left, and Ungaro's ready-to-wear suit.



Brigitte Muns/Sipa Press.

But that takes us right back to square one: Are the couturiers going to deliver watered-down couture, at watered-down prices? Or are they going to tackle the mass market at mass-market prices?

The couture still carries tre-

mendous prestige abroad and a lot of average women are still going to fall for the magic label on ready-to-wear because it makes them feel secure. The couturiers have a chance of winning a large market—but they still have a way to go.



A Mel Holden sketch made from "monster" photo.

Loch Ness Photos Are Said to Show A Long-Necked, Horned Monster

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 8 (AP)—The Loch Ness monster, legendary inhabitant of a deep Scottish lake, is described by researchers as a long-necked creature with horns on its head.

They base their impression on a series of fuzzy photographs taken last summer that they say show the monster swimming in Loch Ness.

An artist's enhancement of the pictures makes the beast resemble a giraffe with a short snout.

The photos caused a furor in November. The researchers published a detailed account of their findings in today's edition of Technology Review, a publication of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"Although we make no claim to being expert zoologists, we can find no combination of phenomena that accounts for these data, as well as the simple explanation that a large creature inhabits the loch," they said.

The study was conducted by the Academy of Applied Science, a research group whose president is Robert Hines, dean of the Franklin Pierce Law Center in Concord, N.H. A team at the Natural History Museum in London said it was not convinced by the pictures and speculated that some of the objects on the film could be gas bubbles.

Obituaries

Mary Margaret McBride, 76, U.S. Radio Figure for 20 Years

NEW YORK, April 8 (UPI)—Mary Margaret McBride, 76, whose homey network radio programs delighted millions of housewives five days a week more than 20 years, died yesterday at her country home in West Shokun, N.Y., after a long illness.

Miss McBride retired from network radio in 1954 and gave up her New York apartment in favor of her Catskill Mountains home, a converted barn about 10 miles north of the city. Only a few months ago, she came from her living room a few weeks program on Station WJHO in Kingston, not far from her home.

Mary Margaret—that's what everyone called her, not Mary, as not Miss McBride—was a versatile woman in radio's heyday. Sponsors begged her to try their messages in her homely, homespun style. But she accepted only products she liked.

Miss McBride offered her listeners, mostly women who took time out for 45 minutes each day at 1 p.m. from the dregs of dishes and diapers time her in interviews with a assortment of persons.

In addition to well-known personalities such as Eleanor Roosevelt, President Harry Truman, Jimmy Durante, Miss McBride liked to bring on bookers, plumbers, interior decorators, businessmen, almost anyone she thought might prove interesting.

Such was Miss McBride's income that she received at least 10 letters a week and, when she talked about a controversial book or play, a week's mail could run up to 5,000 pieces. Miss McBride's first radio job was with WOR in 1934. For a



Mary Margaret McBride

couple of weeks she pretended, as ordered, to be a folksy grandmother telling stories and reading recipes. But in the middle of a program she suddenly told her audience, "Look, I'm not a grandma, nor a mother, nor am I married. Why don't I just be myself?"

Her listeners approved and for six years Miss McBride was a WOR fixture. Later she moved to CBS but was uncomfortable in the 15-minute format given her. Eventually she switched to NBC for the long stay that won her national fame.

Claude M. Simpson

PASADENA, Calif., April 8 (AP)—U.S. literary scholar Claude M. Simpson, 84, who edited the works of several U.S. authors, including Theodore Dreiser, died Tuesday.

THEATER: Marlowe Fascinating in French

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 8 (UPI)—Bernard Sobel of the Ensemble Theatral de Gennevilliers is not plagued with the problems that so many other managers employ as an excuse for either inactivity or using negligible scripts. He has no trouble finding good plays. While his colleagues complain of the dearth of fine drama, he has staged Ostrovsky's "Arctant," "The Candidate," "Bakels," "Martyr," and "Shakespeare and Brecht." His production of "The Jew of Malta" at the Renaissance is recommended to those in search of a good play.

"The Jew of Malta" had a brief run at the Aldwych in London a decade ago but, like other Marlowe plays, is seldom seen.

This French version is an absorbing creation and so rich in theatrical and historical opportunities that its neglect is amazing. It is an extravagant melodrama written by a poetic genius, while beneath its frenzied traffic lies a fascinating study of action and reaction. Barabas, its wealthy money lender, is unjustly deprived of his possessions to meet the island's taxes. In revenge he provokes the governor's son into a fatal duel, poisons his daughter for turning Christian and feigns death himself to escape execution and to betray the realm to the Turks. This accomplished, he tries to doublecross the invaders, but is caught in his own trap.

Marlowe has drawn him, exposing all his villainies, to illustrate how treachery is bred. Barabas is ill used, a victim of misrule. As the money lender of Brecht's "Three Penny Opera" remains, no man is silly enough for this life. Thus, the cunning, unscrupulous of this flamboyant tragedy takes on size as a symbol and he is magnificently realized by René Loyon at the Renaissance.

Marlowe gives his ruffian lyricism. From the mouth of the loutish slave, Rhotomagus, pleading with the courtisan, Bellestru, to elope with him, come these words:

"Content; but we will leave this pathy land, And sail from hence to Greece, to lovely Greece. The meads, the orchards, and the primrose-lanes,



René Loyon in Marlowe's "The Jew of Malta."

Instead of sedge and reed, bear sugarcanes: Thou in those groves, by Dis above, Shall live with me, and be my love."

Sobel has mounted the play with directorial invention that brings its unfolding swift and effective flow. It is vigorously performed by his company, supporting the central interpretation ably, with Igor Tychas as the governor, Jeanne Vitez as Barabas's turncoat daughter, Jean de Coninck as the Grand Turk's son

and Christian Colin as the scalawag slave. It is an evening that merits the attention of the drama lover.

Denis Llorca is another gifted young director but he is a poor judge of plays. For a costly display of the scenic arts, atmospheric lighting and lavish costumes, not unlike the historical tableaux of Michel Gysmarthy at the Folies-Bergere, he has selected "Les Crucifixions de Saint Barthelemy," an over-ambitious exercise by Claude Pith. The

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, April 8 (UPI)—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films:

"All the President's Men" is "an unequivocal smash hit," says Vincent Canby. The long-awaited screen adaptation of the Washington Post reporters Carl Bernstein (Dustin Hoffman) and Bob Woodward (Robert Redford) is the first film to "come remotely close to being an accurate picture of American journalism at its best." Canby calls it "a spell-binding detective story," "a breathless adventure," and "a vivid footnote to some contemporary American history that still boggles the mind." Directed by Alan Pakula and written by William Goldman, the film maintains the book's viewpoint, that

of the two unknown, insatiably curious reporters, Jason Roberts plays a "kindly, avuncular Ben Bradlee," executive editor of The Washington Post. Redford and Hoffman "play their roles with the low keyed, understated efficiency required. The manners and methods of big city newspapering, beautifully detailed, contribute as much to the momentum of the film as the mystery that's being unfolded."

"Moses," according to Vincent Canby, "is a movie that appears to have been made by the yard," and one that makes DeMille's "The Ten Commandments" look like a work by Eisenstein. It has been made from a lot of the same footage that went into an Anglo-Italian six-week one-hour series for television starring Burt

Lancaster in the title role. At its best, Canby says, "we learn how the Passover feast came to be and we are there when Moses more or less invents the Sabbath." But, Canby says, it is "so silly in some scenes that the piety in others is effectively denied." Canby calls most of the performances "wooden," except that of Lancaster, who he thinks "has the elemental physical and emotional strength to make a fine Moses, if this were a 'better film.'"

Anthony Quinn plays Aaron, Ingrid Thulin is Miriam, Irene Papas is Zipporah and Marian Melato finds Moses in the bull-rushes. The cast of dozens and dozens was directed by Gianfranco De Bosio, which Canby takes to mean "he was the film's traffic manager."

Winston
is taste.

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Through the Bamboo Curtain

When there are changes in the Chinese government, or its policies, the event usually takes on, for the world outside China, the air of a natural cataclysm, detected by complex instruments, analyzed by scholars and generally leaving not a little tragedy in its wake. Certainly this applies to the rise of Hua Kuo-feng and the fall of Teng Hsiao-ping, accompanied as it was by great disturbances in Peking and an exceptional flow of rhetoric in the government press.

Initially, the struggle which resulted in this ambiguous conclusion (if, indeed, it is a conclusion rather than a prelude) seemed to be a struggle for the succession to Chou En-lai as executive officer of the Chinese ship of state. Now it is sharpening to a contest for the succession to Mao Tse-tung as captain. There are overtones of dispute between radicals and moderates within the whole revolutionary movement in China, which could have profound effects on world affairs as well as upon the internal condition of China. But perhaps the most important aspect of the tensions that afflict China is that they are so obscure to external observers—and probably, as well, to the mass of Chinese. By comparison, the complex tragedy of Lebanon is clarity itself.

Little is known, outside the Peking inner circle, of the chief figures concerned; less of the implications of policy they really represent. There is talk of military pressure, but who knows who the effective military leaders are, or what they want for their country? It has even been suggested that the demonstrations in Peking, ostensibly caused by the

symbolism of the removal of flower memorials to Chou En-lai, were in fact organized by supporters of Hua Kuo-feng to provide an excuse to force through a hasty (and quite unconstitutional) promotion of Mr. Hua. And while it is generally assumed that the whole process was a proof that the aged and ailing Mao, 82, still wields unquestioned power, this is only an assumption. The succession to Mao may actually have taken place.

The rest of the world must do its guessing about China, since China is immensely significant in power politics as an enemy of the Soviet Union, and in revolutionary politics as the Kremlin of the far left. Yet it is a reflection upon the degree to which rationality in world politics has been overtaken by the forces of dark intrigue and public sloganism that the most populous country in the world should act behind such a shrouding bamboo curtain.

Even in the most open of democracies—in the United States—it is far from easy to appraise moods and trends; the chain of primaries, for example, still offers more material for speculation than for accurate prophecy as to who will be president after the November elections or what national policies he will pursue. But it is better to have too much information than too little; to move through the choices of the people than the choices of a clique. At least Americans—and their global neighbors—can perceive the horns of political dilemmas, though the selection of a particular horn may not be perceptible in advance. China is and should not be—an enigma.

Issue '76: Foreign Policy

In campaign discussion of foreign policy, presidential candidates of both parties appear to be running less against President Ford than against Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Mr. Kissinger's methods—his secretiveness, his conflicts with Congress and the bypassing of State Department professionals that critics have called "Personalism Unlimited"—are under severe criticism. In fact, Angola, Chile, Cyprus, Greece, Portugal and Spain are all cited as examples of problems made worse for the United States by neglect or rejection of expert counsel.

But it is increasingly apparent that many of the international dilemmas confronting the United States cannot be solved but only managed. How to manage them in the new, more sober period that now has opened is the central question that the nation must begin to face—and the candidates have yet to answer.

Most complex is the new relationship that has evolved with the Soviet Union—a relationship neither of cold war nor peace. Former Gov. Ronald Reagan sees détente as a "one-way street." Former Gov. Carter criticizes Secretary Kissinger for "giving up too much and asking for too little," while at the same time vowing "support for the objectives of détente." President Ford himself has made the verbal concession to his critics of dropping "détente" from his lexicon, while insisting that Secretary Kissinger will be kept on to pursue it under another name.

Relatively little discussed by the candidates is the fundamental change brought in the world strategic balance by Moscow's new capability and willingness to project conventional military power far from Soviet shores—a capability the United States alone possessed a few years ago. Moscow's military reach now stretches from the waters around Japan to Southeast Asia, the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, the Middle East, Africa and Cuba. This new danger may prove more difficult to manage than the nuclear danger of two superpowers have been trying for a quarter-century to keep under leash. Neither the administration nor its critics have proposed convincing answers either to this trend or to the nuclear arms race or to the threat of nuclear proliferation around the world.

The most immediately acute danger spot is, of course, the Middle East. While most of the candidates pledge with varying degrees of fervor that the United States will never "abandon" Israel, there has been little substantive contribution to the debate over rela-

tions with Israel and the Arab world, and over the related question of arms supply.

Lip-service has been paid to coordination of economic policy across the Atlantic and with Japan to speed recovery now and to avoid such slumps in the future. But creation of the institutional machinery that would make such coordination possible—avoiding protectionism and a return to trade restrictions—is a task neither the allied governments nor the U.S. presidential aspirants have adequately addressed.

It would be salutary if each candidate would explain how he would restore collective responsibility to the shaping of this country's policies abroad. With the nine members of the European Common Market slowly beginning to act as an entity on the world scene, ideas are needed on how Washington can improve its machinery for consulting the NATO alliance in advance of major foreign policy initiatives. In this hemisphere, an immediate challenge centers on concluding a new treaty with Panama that will end an onerous and anachronistic colonial relationship. Such a treaty is a prerequisite for a fresh U.S. beginning on a more realistic policy for the Americas and perhaps for the evolution of a more effective inter-American political and economic system.

In southern Africa, scene of some of the most explosive of the world's unresolved problems, the need is for a U.S. approach unencumbered by the tendency to obscure the real issue in a cold-war context—as in Angola—and for perseverance in the effort to persuade white minority rulers to negotiate peaceful transitions to majority rule while there still may be time to avert racial holocaust.

With the developing countries, the problem for the candidates is to suggest specific ways to build on the good beginning made by Secretary Kissinger's 41 proposals to the special session of the UN General Assembly last year. And in the UN itself, while talking care when necessary to set the record straight, the United States should strive patiently for constructive communication and negotiation.

But the overriding foreign policy need to which the presidential candidates should be addressing themselves in this election year is the design of a new rationale for involvement in a world from which U.S. withdrawal into neo-isolationism is not only inconceivable but henceforth impossible.

—From the Financial Times (London).

International Opinion

Britain's Budget

To present one's budget in the middle of a run on sterling and on the day after a change of government must be a considerable strain for any chancellor (of the Exchequer), and Mr. Healey must at least be congratulated for appearing reasonably unperturbed. Having said that, it is exceedingly difficult to judge how much further congratulation is called for. The budget is

described as "almost neutral" in its effects, and the borrowing requirement will, though larger in absolute terms, represent a smaller proportion of GNP for the coming financial year. But... it is not easy to calculate the net effect of Mr. Healey's proposals on demand. The probability is that he is giving it a small stimulus on balance at a time when all the indicators suggest that it may be turning up of its own accord.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

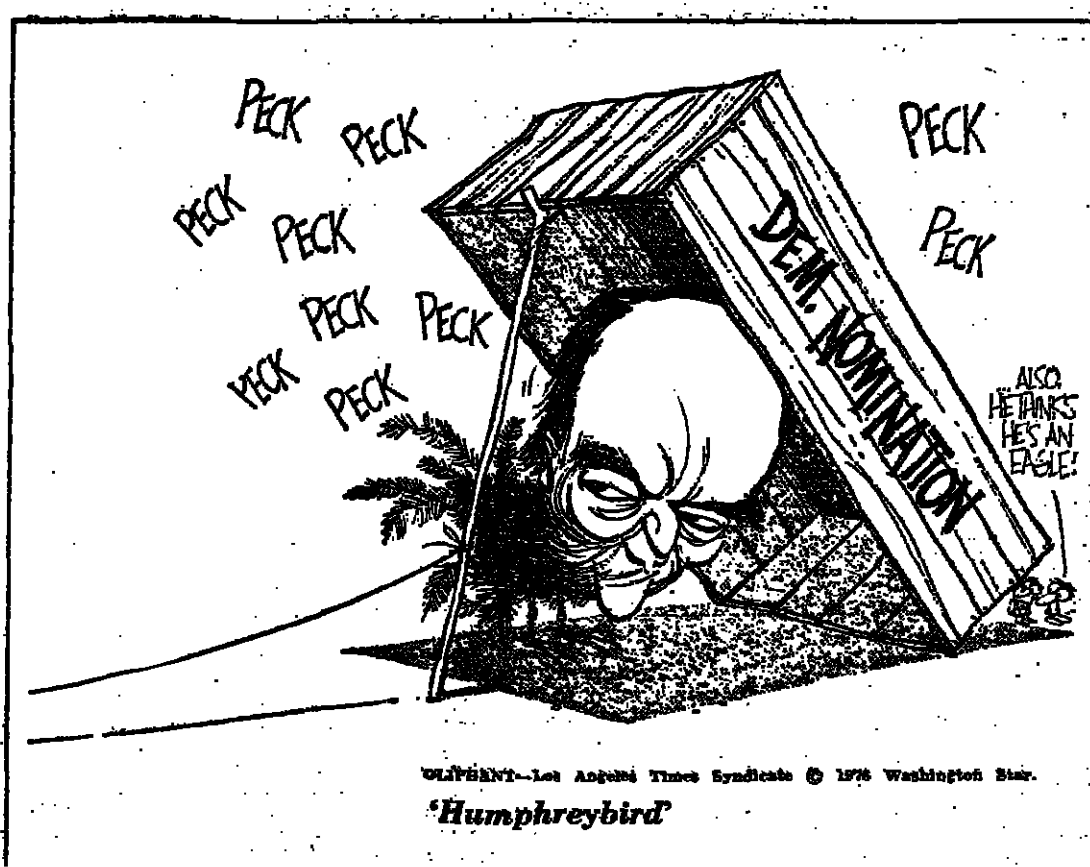
April 9, 1901

OSTEND, Belgium.—Liebert, the Belgian Minister of Railways and Marine, has ordered that copies of all telegrams which have been transmitted by Marconi's wireless telegraph by the mail-boat Princess Clementine and Lapauze shall be sent to him for inspection. The original installation between the two sites has been very successful and no doubt other sites, too, will soon be connected.

Fifty Years Ago

April 9, 1926

PARIS.—Thus far in his unprecedented career Signor Benito Mussolini has given evidence of the truest patriotism. All that he has done, since October, 1922, when he assumed supreme power, has been for the good of Italy. He found the country a prey to disorder and menaced by the most complete anarchy. He restored to the nation its normal life and placed it upon the high road to prosperity.



Problem of the 'Other' Mrs. Peron

By Lewis H. Dinguid

WASHINGTON.—Argentina's latest military rulers seem to be making a sensible approach to the populace so far, talking about law and order and less inflation, but the real test will come with the question of what to do about Mrs. Peron.

By comparison, the ousting of President Isabel Peron, the most recent wife of the late Argentine strongman, was child's play. This latest Mrs. Juan D. Peron had a following thanks only to her husband, and she squandered it. Eva Peron, however, has a cult of her own that may be larger today than when she died 24 years ago. Her artfully embalmed corpse has threatened most recent governments, none more so than that of her successor as Peron's wife.

Isabel Peron slept under the same roof with Eva's coffin for much of the last five years, in response to the exigencies of necromantic Argentine politics. But in the president's hour of need, she held no claim on Peronist support.

Suit Filed

As if to certify this unacceptability, the sisters of Eva filed suit against the president on March 24 for return of the glass-topped casket. "Mrs. (Isabel) Peron has no family relation," they said. It was her last day in office.

A review of the postmortem preparations of Eva Peron tells something about what sort of society the new rulers will be trying to straighten out.

Eva might have been Peron's vice-president in his second term, but for the cancer that killed her in 1952. She certainly was the major force in his winning two postwar presidential elections by strong majorities.

Much of Peron's popularity seemed to die with her and his ouster by the army in 1955 had popular support.

Not so an initial act of the army—seizure of Eva's remains that were on display at the Central Labor Confederation headquarters. To bury the Peronist myth, Juan Peron was driven to exorcise Eva's body was severed abroad by means of an elaborate shell game played with caskets. Four were shipped, with even the pallbearers ignorant of which contained the corpse.

Rested in Peace

For 15 years, Eva rested in peace in Italy while Argentina went through a succession of civilian and military governments without mandate. Peronism revived.

By 1971, revolutionary warfare was growing too, and the military took the hard decision to make peace with Peronism. Delicate negotiations with Peronist labor

leaders were sealed with the acceptance of their one unalterable demand, that Eva's body be returned to Peron.

Eva was exhumed and shipped to Madrid, where Peron had taken up exile with Isabel (they had met in Panama, where she was performing with a ballet troupe or as a shrewd dupe, depending on the view of the biographer).

The coffin stayed in a spare bedroom until the Perons started packing for return to Buenos Aires, when Eva reportedly was placed in a churchyard.

Committees immediately formed to decide on a final resting place for the woman for whom a thousand streets and a provincial capital were renamed in the first Peron era.

But Peron, curiously, did not bring her home. The Montonero guerrillas, whom Peron had read out of his movement, knew how to force the issue. They stole the remains of the general who was interim president back in 1955, Pedro Aramburu.

The Montoneros had kidnapped, then killed, Aramburu in 1970, apparently in reprisal for the expatriation of Eva after the '55 coup.

True to their code, the Montoneros returned Aramburu when

Peron brought back Eva. The general is back in the downtown metropolis, with its rows of roccoco tomb architecture.

Eva was moved into the suburban presidential residence with the Perons. When he died on July 1, 1974, Vice-President Peron took office and placed his coffin beside Eva's. Work went ahead for a mausoleum fit for the two Perons on several acres of the city's finest park. There was even talk of a niche for Gen. Aramburu as a show of national unity, although killings by extremists of left and right were soon averaging 1,000 per year.

The new generalists indicate that they have learned from the past not to try to repress Peronism forcefully. But they will repress the Montoneros, who are not only Peronists but Eva-ists. Presumably they will repress assassins in the Argentine anti-Communist Alliance, who are Peronists, too.

And what to do with the "Eva Lives!" graffiti written large across the land, and with those that write it?

These thoughts must be heavy on Gen. Jorge Videla. For that matter, what does he think about moving into the presidential residence with the late Perons just down the hall?

U.S. Homosexual Case: No Process of Law

By Anthony Lewis

STANFORD, Calif.—"It is irresponsible. It is lawless." When a noted student of the Supreme Court uses such words to describe the court's performance in a case, one listens. The words were used by Gerald Gunther, professor of law at Stanford University and one of the country's most respected constitutional scholars.

The case that drew Prof. Gunther's scorn concerned a Virginia law making homosexual conduct a crime. A lawsuit challenging the statute argued that policing the sexual acts of consenting adults in private violated constitutional protections of privacy. A lower federal court rejected that argument, upholding the Virginia law, and the Supreme Court affirmed its decision.

It was not the result that troubled Gunther so much as the way the court reached it. The decision was made summarily, without argument and without explanation. When the Supreme Court rejects an appeal in such summary fashion, it says in effect that there is nothing to the constitutional claim. But that was logically impossible to say in the Virginia case. Recent precedents make it plain that the privacy argument

was serious, indeed weighty. Gunther was not alone in the belief that handling that case in that way mocked the court's own process of law.

In 1965 the Supreme Court held unconstitutional a Connecticut law prohibiting the use of contraceptives. A majority of the justices said that various provisions of the Constitution assured individuals a "zone of privacy," and that the state could not violate it by intruding on such intimate relationships.

The Connecticut case involved the rights of married couples. Later, in a case from Massachusetts, the Supreme Court said any individual had the same right, whether married or not.

Another important privacy case, from Georgia, involved personal possession of pornography. Even justices who have strongly supported legal action against the sale or transportation of obscene material agreed that the police could not prosecute a person for having it in his own home. That violated his right of privacy.

Then, just three years ago, there came the abortion case. A 7-2 majority held most state restrictions on abortion to be unconstitutional.

constitutional. The basis of the decision was a woman's "right of personal privacy."

In constitutional cases the court's general practice is to weigh the individual right involved against the asserted interest of the state. When one compares the abortion decision with the Virginia homosexual case in those terms, the latter appears even more questionable.

However one feels about abortion, the state clearly can assert a strong interest in restricting it: the interest of potential life. Yet the Supreme Court found the woman's right of privacy powerful enough, in constitutional terms, to override that interest.

In the private homosexual situation, there is no direct injury to any third party, much less to potential life. The asserted state interest in maintaining a particular moral or social climate. Can that be as weighty as the value of potential life in the abortion case?

And one wonders: How could Justice Blackmun, who wrote the abortion opinion, so cavalierly dismiss the claim of privacy in the Virginia case? Justices Brennan, Marshall and Stevens dissented, saying the court should have argued in the case. Why were

they not joined by Justice Powell whom many have seen as the Justice Harlan's heir in guarding the integrity of the Supreme Court's process?

Distance?

One possible explanation that the court did not mean it said in the abortion case. This is, six of the nine present justices do not believe that the Constitution protects individual privacy. Certainly those who disagree with the abortion decision may expect to argue now that the Virginia case has eaten away its foundation.

Another possibility is that prevailing justices simply do more distance for homosexual acts than for abortion, or regard the latter as less socially justifiable. So feelings may be appropriate to legislators or moralists, but should they determine the outcome of constitutional lawsuits? Those of us who believe deeply in the Supreme Court have the discouraging experience of meeting students who take a cynical view of the judicial process. They argue that judges do not really act in accordance with the values of the Constitution; they decide according to their prejudices or the pressures of the moment. By its hasty, ill-considered action in the Virginia case the court has given encouragement to that pernicious doctrine.

Letters

India's Population

George F. Will's virulent and vilifying column (Herald, April 3-4), "The Bedroom Full of Guys in Turbans," pertaining to India's proposed birth control plan via compulsory sterilization, was grossly misleading.

There is evidently a question of ethics involved, and of the extent of government interference in the private lives of the people it serves, but it must be said that the conditions in which the Indian government finds itself are without historic precedent and previously tried methods and means no longer work.

What Mr. Will has failed to mention was that India has at present a population of 600 million on an area 1/2 that of the United States; that it anticipates 750 million in 1985; and that present projections point to 1 billion by the year 2000. This means, in self-evident numbers, about 13 million more people a year who must not only be fed and educated, but must find jobs. India will do very well indeed if it manages to maintain its population's nutritional level given the population projections; if it does not aggravate its 80-per-cent illiteracy; and if it finds jobs for 50 per cent of the additional young people that will want to start

their own families in the next 10 years.

India has in fact doubled its food production within a very short time (1965-1971). The increase was accomplished both by increasing yields thanks to the new wheat varieties and by increasing the crop area. But further increases in cropland area are contingent on irrigation as well as on improving the infrastructure, such as market facilities, storage areas, and even transport. It is this that has not kept pace with the harvests because of the large investments necessary that are not available.

In spite of still anticipated food production increases, food shortages will be a permanent feature if population continues to increase at anything like the present rate. Every method of birth control that has been tried so far has failed. To speak of India's last resort as totalitarianism is a gross perversion of that great country's desperate attempt to cope with its enormous population explosion problem.

M. MAUKSCH.

Brussels.

Sonnenfeldt Doctrine

The United States should, according to State Department counselor Helmut Sonnenfeldt, "strive for an evolution that

makes the relationship between the European and the Soviet Union an organic one." I am not sure what "organic relationship" exactly does mean. But if it is intended to mean "accepting the Soviet domination and way of life as something normal," it seems to me to be something the United States simply cannot bring about.

Attempts to implement such a policy would probably change the attitude of the average Eastern European towards the United States from sympathy to resentment and nothing else.

JAN MIREJOVSKY

Amsterdam.

U.S. and Israel

Joseph Kraft is being either imaginative or naive when he suggests (Herald, March 20-31) that the United States "can prevent any Israeli attack on Egypt." One way or another, Congress continually bows to the wishes of the Israeli Cabinet, and we can be very certain that, should the Israelis decide to undertake an attack against Egypt, the United States will know of it first once it is a "fait accompli."

After all, it took us long enough to admit that the Israelis were manufacturing atom bombs from our uranium, although they had all along adamantly refused to go

The U.S. Primaries Get 'Passing Mark'

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—This is a tough time for "political junkies." Presidential primaries, like soap operas and certain foaming liquids, can be habit-forming, even addictive. And for those who have grown accustomed to getting their weekly "fix" on the political picture from the voters of at least one primary state, the next few weeks are a time to dread.

Through some quirk of the calendar, they have to wait until Pennsylvania votes on April 27 for another dose of voting data to feed their craving for more on "the Carter phenomenon" or "the lunch-bucket coalition."

More normal folks will think that nothing can be fiercer than to have some relief from both the winners and the losers. They could not care less if there were never another primary.

The Good Things

To both the junkies and the jaundiced, let it be said that there really are some good things about the primary process as it has worked so far in 1976.

Frankly, this reporter had not expected that. The notion of subjecting the candidates to trials of strength at intervals of 168 hours seemed excessive, imprudent, redundant and generally dubious.

Thirty primaries in a single campaign year seem about 20 too many, but it must be admitted that the unfolding drama of this contest has not only been as engrossing as a campaign story as anyone has covered since 1960 but has been salutary in a number of unexpected ways.

For one thing, the voters have been able to sort through and reduce the number of claimants to the nomination with remarkable efficiency.

Of the dozen different Democrats who were angling for the presidency in February, only three still appear to have a chance of winning. A field that seemed six weeks ago to be made up of indistinguishable nonentities has been culled and graded. The survivors may well be judged the fittest, not just to run but to govern if they should win.

Centrist Policies

Contrary to the fears of many, the primaries have not been exploited this year by ideological extremists in either party or by men who are inherently divisive figures. Instead, there has been a strong reassertion of sensible centrist policies—a clear indication of the recovery of the na-

tional balance from the wounds of Watergate and Vietnam. While this may be judged more of a tribute to the people than to any particular nominating system, it is the evidence of the extreme have received their compensation directly from the hands of the voters. George Wallace, in particular, had a full, fair and well-earned shot at the nomination. He may concede that his failure was a result of the people's judgment and not the machinations of political elite.

That may not make it easy for him to bear, but it is infinitely healthier for the political process that he was beaten fairly and openly in the same way he had previously exploited rather than being victimized by back-room convention cabal.

Third, the primaries have laid out all the candidates, including the incumbent President, to sit out around the country on what has been, for many of them, a voyage of discovery. And who ever ultimately wins, even if should be Mr. Ford, he will know he has gotten to the White House by the decision of the people, not because of a choice made by Washington.

Fourth, the primaries have gone a long way toward baring a myth—that gained some of its force in 1972—that the primaries somehow determine who wins and who loses.

No Credia

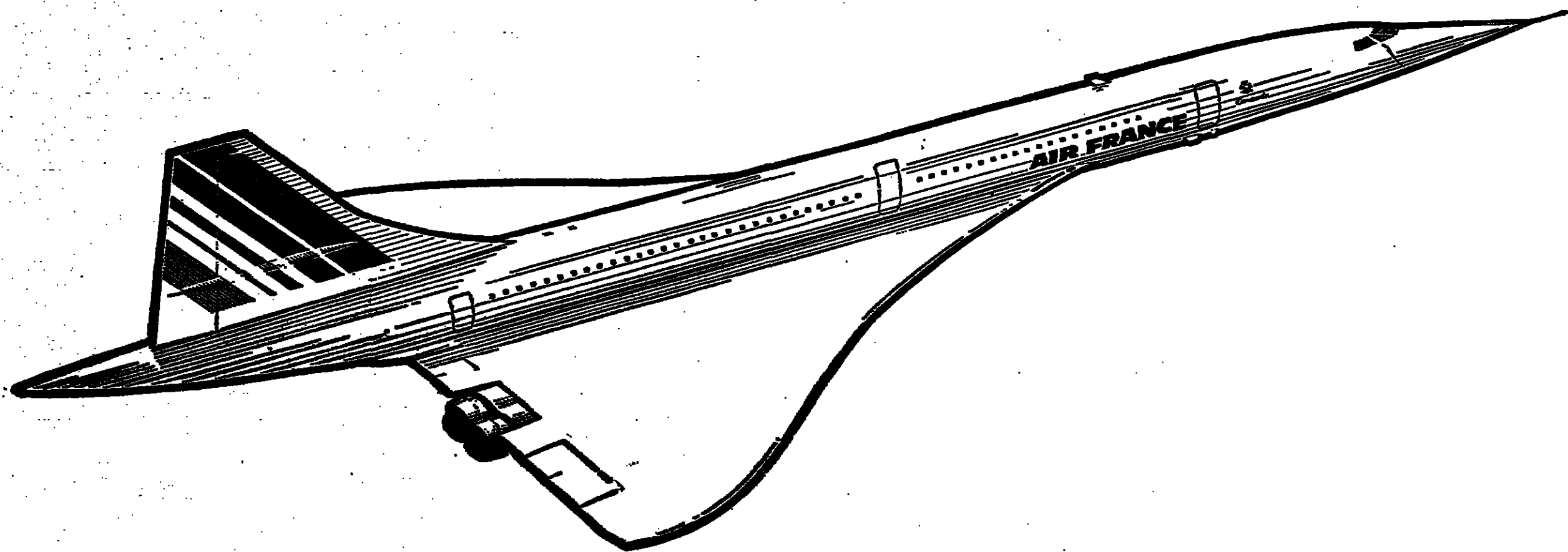
We in journalism can claim credit for what has happened this year—no need we should much blame. And that's all, should be. Most of us have estimated Jimmy Carter when he was putting his campaign together. Yet, when he won New Hampshire and blossomed out of the covers of Time and Newsweek, the immediate edit was that he finished fourth, Massachusetts.

So much for the power of the press. Similarly, on the Republican side, Mr. Ford won on New Hampshire and Florida, the face of early (and premature) press judgments that he was going to win both states. From Reagan on, the same thing: reverse in North Carolina.

No system that gives pond such frequent embarrassment as all had. There are 20 primaries to come, between May and June 8, and by then we will have scored on them. For now, they deserve a pass mark.

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